

THE DAILY HERALD.

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No golden hair hangs down the back of the Morton boom.

The Republican congress is doing nothing, not even making political capital.

The Salvation Army has lost its head, but the body goes right along.

The hour and the man have not arrived in the Kentucky legislature yet.

The emergency revenue tariff bill shows alarming symptoms of heart failure.

Quay answers his correspondents in Latin. This is plainly a bid for the college vote.

Each state has its favorite son, but old Sol continues to be the nation's favorite son.

In telling who will be Harrison's legate it is just as well not to overlook Mrs. Dimmick.

An exchange says that divorce is a pastime in Oklahoma. Pastime it may be, but it is the leading industry of the territory.

If a Republican is elected United States senator from Kentucky, Secretary Carlisle will be an accessory before the fact.

The first anniversary of the Cuban revolution has come and gone, and Spain finds herself as far from finishing the job as ever.

The bill before the legislature to regulate the passing of vehicles upon the public highways seems to be a step in the right direction.

Senator Carter calls it "Republican maple chatter." Evidently he is desirous of emulating Senator Morgan as a coiner of phrases.

"In fairness to myself, I must say I was not in good condition," says Maher. He neglects to state whether it was before or after taking.

Professor Garner claims to have discovered a gorilla man in Africa. It may be, but it is as well to salt the story before swallowing it.

If the road from Price to Fort Duchesne is as bad as it is pictured in the Washington Star, then it is far worse than any road in Utah.

Washington set many excellent examples, all worthy of imitation, but he never set a better one than declining to become a candidate for a third term.

J. Pierpont Morgan took many prizes at the recent dog show in New York. He also collared nearly half of the bonds recently sold by the government.

Senator Carter does not seem to realize that when he calls the country to dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana a "strip of swamp land" he is treading upon dangerous ground.

Our sympathies are with the Cubans, but when we look upon pictures of some of the typical Cuban revolutionary generals, the feeling creeps over us that we should not care to meet them in a deserted alley after sundown.

The Washington Post says "it is to be hoped that the St. Louis arrangements for the Republican national convention will be more successful than was the last hanging in that town." There is no need to worry. Already the candidates are in suspense and all but one are doomed to get it in the neck.

Representative Carter of South has introduced a bill to forbid the election of lawyers to the legislature. There is much merit in the proposition, so far as it goes. It lacks in that it does not forbid the election of any one to the legislature. A close study of the present Republican legislature has convinced us that this is what is needed.

The state senate considered at length yesterday the bill to impose a filing fee of 50 cents on each \$1,000 of capital stock of corporations. By a vote of 9 to 6 that sum was allowed to stand. Senator Booth offered an amendment making the fee 25 cents and the limit of tax on filing of articles of incorporation \$500, but it was not carried. That seems a very happy compromise and one that it would be wise to adopt. The tax would not be burdensome on incorporators and it would furnish a very good revenue, while it would have a very wholesome effect in killing wild cat incorporations. The whole bill was finally beaten by a vote of 8 to 5, but comes up again today. The Booth amendment should be given careful consideration.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The time approaches when bids will be closed by the proper general government officers for a location for the Salt Lake City postoffice, and, as was expected, efforts are being made to move it here or move it there, according to owners of buildings and people in the different localities think they will be benefited by securing it. It should be remembered, however, that primarily a postoffice is for the public convenience, the general welfare, and not to contribute to the booming of any particular street or district of the city; and for the public convenience it would be extremely difficult to find a place more suitable than that where it is now situated, the Dooly block. There is not a more noted or handsome building in all Salt Lake than that where the postoffice is now established; and surely there is no building in the city that could afford better facilities for the business of the office. It is convenient, near the business center of town, and likewise convenient to the railroad. It is near the chamber of commerce, and is so well known and supplied with all conveniences that it ought not to be moved.

Another thing we would suggest is that we hope the time is not far distant when Salt Lake City will secure a general government building for the postoffice and the United States court rooms, etc., and until that building is erected, and we are confident it will be erected within the next three or four years, the postoffice should remain where it is now, undisturbed by the agitation attendant upon its removal.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

One of the noblest things men can engage in is to engender patriotic sentiments in the hearts of the youth of a country; and beyond all questioning one of the most effective means of accomplishing that end is by perpetuating the recollection of the brave deeds, noble principles, and exalted characters of our ancestors—especially where they are fathers of the country—founders of a great government. It is because of his being devoted to these worthy purposes that we confess such a high regard for the association known as the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a society made up of those whose ancestors were in some way or other connected with that splendid event which gave birth to the great American Republic.

The Utah branch of this patriotic society, at its meeting last night, in addition to choosing Mr. Nat M. Brigham for its president and Mr. Edward H. Scott for secretary, adopted measures which we think are admirably adapted for carrying out the chief purpose of the society—namely, perpetuating the memory of the founders of our government and intensifying American patriotism in the generation which is to follow us. To this end the society offers a prize of twenty-five dollars, to be accompanied by a suitable certificate from the society, for the best essay upon one of the following subjects connected with the war of the American Revolution, to be competed for by the students of the high schools, academies and preparatory schools of like grade throughout the state of Utah.

The subjects to be written upon are:
(1) "The Real Causes of the American Revolution."
(2) "The Opening Battles of the Revolution, Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill."
(3) "The Services of Benjamin Franklin in the Revolution."

The essays are to be submitted on or before May 1st. Particulars as to the conditions of the contest will shortly be sent to the principals of such schools as are above named, or will be furnished to such principals upon application to the secretary of the society, Edward H. Scott, Salt Lake City.

That effort to awaken the interest of our youth in those subjects ought to be ably seconded by both parents and teachers, and every nation taken to engage them in the friendly contest. It will lead to a vast amount of research and do good in a hundred ways.

THE SENATE DEBATE.

The debate in the senate on Wednesday reported in our dispatches of yesterday, was evidently a very animated affair. It came about through the explanation made by Senator Carter of Montana on the vote of himself and three other western Republican senators against taking up the tariff bill on the 13th inst. In the main it was a debate among Republicans. It was western vs. eastern Republicans, and would have been wholly so but for the part Senator Allen of Nebraska, a Populist, took in the discussion, which for a time gave it the appearance of a three-cornered fight. Judging from the discussion both eastern and western Republicans are becoming very earnest over the money question, and if the Republicans had any following worthy of the name outside of the Rocky Mountain states, the prospect is that something would be done for silver, or there would be a very serious split in the party; but as the Republicans outside of the Rocky Mountain states are solid for the single gold standard, and being over confident of success this year, the east will yield nothing, and the western Republican states, with possibly one or at most two exceptions, will fall into line, preferring to lose silver than to go out of the party.

Mr. Carter's speech was drawn on the lines that protection and free coinage go together; that the Minneapolis platform pledged to the country bimetalism as well as protection, and that these western Republicans who had voted against the tariff on the 13th inst. were simply insisting that both pledges should be kept. "It is high time," said Mr. Carter in concluding his speech, "that Republicans who claim to be with the party should take their cues from the party platform, rather than from the White House. If it shall occur that this senseless crusade against Republicans who believe in good faith in the Minneapolis platform, when it declared for bimetalism as well as protection, should be carried to such an extent as may result in the adoption of President Cleveland's scheme by the St. Louis convention, I submit that Republican success will be rendered utterly impossible. If the platform of 1896 announces to the country in conjunction with the action of representatives bearing on the two conventions that the plank on

bimetalism adopted at Minneapolis was a delusion, a fraud and a snare, it would be just as well for the Republican party not to make a nomination at St. Louis at all."

"I ask that senator," said Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, "whether he is to understand him to say that if he fails to convince his Republican associates, he shall not pass any protective tariff bill unless you surrender your convictions to us." If a protective tariff bill is hereafter passed, fair and just, on wool, lead ore, fruit and the various industries of the west, does the senator mean to say that he will not let that bill pass unless we surrender our convictions to him?"

That was bringing the matter right home to a test, and the answer of Senator Carter makes it clear that there will be no split in the Republican convention over silver, for he is represented by the dispatches to have said that "The Republicans of the west, who constitute the platform of 1892 as favorable to silver would be the last to desert the ship, and that if others who take a different view of the question should find it incumbent upon them to leave the vessel, the western men would gaze with sorrow upon the sad spectacle."

That means that neither class, in the opinion of Senator Carter, will leave the convention, and there is no question but what that will be the prevailing opinion among western Republicans. While it may be that here and there individual Republicans in the west will sever their connection with the Republican party, because of its attitude on silver, in the main they will stay with the party in the hope that something may be done inside of party lines. Silver will not split the Republican party.

As to the hope that some have that the silver men in the Republican party will be able to force free coinage by refusing to co-operate with Eastern Republicans in passing protective legislation, that is as groundless as any hope can be. It may make a show of strength now that there is no chance of getting tariff legislation past the president's veto, but with a Republican in the White House and an opportunity of getting a protective tariff on wool, lead ore, and other industries of the West, the chances are as a hundred to one that the Western senators, excepting Mr. Teller, would see the line of duty as Senator Brown of Utah now sees it, that is, being powerless to force the East to free coinage legislation, they would join with the East in passing a protective tariff without consideration of silver, accepting the so-called protection to Western industries as a compensation for their assistance in the matter, and acting upon the theory that even half a loaf is better than no bread.

View it from what standpoint you will, there is no hope for the restoration of silver to its place in our monetary system by any action of the Republican party.

THE ELEVATOR EXPERTS RETURN.

Selectmen Roberts and Geddes have returned from their elevator inspection tour to various cities, or as it is termed by the vulgar-minded and those who are lacking in a proper respect for official greatness, their junket. While away they visited Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and New York and did any amount of inspecting. They went away ordinary selectmen, making small pretension to expert knowledge of elevators. They come back experts—in junketing. But Jeer and jibe at them as people will, they bring really valuable information. Selectmen Roberts, we understand, comes back thoroughly convinced that the hydraulic elevator is best of all, that it will meet as none others can the needs of the joint building. This opinion is arrived at after a careful inspection and study of at least one hundred elevators in various cities. It may be put down as the deliberate and well considered opinion of an elevator expert. We should unhesitatingly accept this opinion as being final and authoritative, and insist upon its acceptance and as not being open to question in any respect save that Selectman Roberts, a still greater and more profound elevator expert than even Selectman Geddes, if that be possible, declares that there is nothing in all the wide, wide world, from the Schomburgk line to Nansen's north pole, that can approach the Sprague electric elevator as exactly fulfilling to the very letter all the requirements of the joint building. If there is one member of the country court for whose opinion we have more profound respect than another, it is perhaps Selectman Geddes. How comes it that the opinions of two such elevator experts as Selectmen Roberts and Geddes are diametrically opposed on so important a subject as the best elevator for the joint building, when it is remembered that the minds of great men run in the same channel? Apparently inexplicable fact, yet how easy the explanation. Two great minds running in the same channel, but in opposite directions; that is all. The simple citizen will think that a head-on collision is inevitable. There will be none. It will fall to the lot of Selectman Christopherson to decide which of the two is the better for the joint building, to have a hydraulic or an electric elevator. True, he is no expert, but where experts fall out, someone must decide. Would it not have been just as well to have left it to Selectman Christopherson in the first instance?

When the selectmen started off on their junket we said that no one cared for their opinion on elevators, nor will anyone now give heed to them. They have had a junket for which the taxpayers will pay, while the question of the best elevator for the joint building is just where it was before. Their elevator inspection tour was a piece of foolery at the public expense.

The Tribune evidently being of the opinion that it is a sort of Gamaliel in its knowledge of the gold and silver money question, suggests in the over-powering self-consciousness of its self-sufficiency that The Herald go over to the Tribune of evenings and receive kindergarten lessons in the elementary principles controlling gold and silver money. We are infinitely grateful to our friend, but must respectfully decline, for while kindergarten lessons on elementary principles controlling gold and silver money are doubtless the very easiest and simplest kind of lessons that could be given on the subject, yet anxious as we are to learn, we must decline for want of

confidence in the ability of the Tribune to impart even those lessons. This may look almost like ingratitude in us, but we are among those who attach great importance to the matter of starting right on any subject, and believe that even a kindergarten teacher should be a most knowing and skillful teacher—not only in his own opinion, but in fact, and therefore we must decline our friend's invitation even at the risk of appearing, as we fear, ungrateful.

THE EPIDEMIC OF VIOLENT CRIME.

Another lynching in Texas, another disgrace to the United States. It took place at Wichita Falls. It was just an ordinary lynching, the first generous impulse to burn the two prisoners not having been acted upon; "calmer counsel prevailed," the dispatches inform us. The men lynched had attempted to rob a bank and had killed the cashier. Several thousand persons went to the jail where they were confined, and the authorities only made a show of resistance. Only a show of upholding the law! What a commentary! And what does it all portend?

Under the heading, "The Epidemic of Violent Crime," Harper's Weekly of the 22nd inst., has a very able and thoughtful article. It is brought forth by the statement of United States District Judge Ira C. Parker of Fort Smith, Ark. He asserts that in the past year in the United States the number of homicides was not less than 10,500; that there have been 727 legal executions and 1,118 lynchings. These figures, which are conceded to be correct, are simply appalling. Judge Parker's explanation of them is that this violence is chiefly due to the immunity extended to murder by the courts, and especially to the obstruction of justice in murder cases by the appellate courts. That explanation accounts in part for the great number of homicides committed, but not entirely. The great question back of this is, How comes it that the American people are so imbued with homicidal instincts? Harper's Weekly finds another, and, to it, more satisfactory explanation of such a condition of things. It is of the opinion that one great contributing cause is the connection between politics and crime. It says that the criminal classes are the first and the natural allies of the political corruptionists, and the natural price of their support is immunity from crime. This is true, but it is totally inadequate to explain the prevalence of homicide in all parts of the country. It says there is no theory about this alliance being a permanent and potent cause of the violent crimes which disgrace our civilization; that it is a matter of convincing and continuous evidence, "such as was furnished by the concerted and unprecedented effort lately put forth in the state of New York to save from death the political murderer, 'Bat' Shea of Troy." True again, but Bat Shea was not saved.

The explanations of Judge Parker and the Weekly are totally inadequate. Neither offers any explanation of the existence of feuds in some of the southern states, notably in Kentucky. What of the many lynchings where the towns are not given any opportunity, not the smallest, to administer justice, as in this case at Wichita Falls? And of the burning and torturing men at the stake in the presence of assembled thousands? Where these things are most numerous there is no connection between politics and the crime, while there is no question as to the conviction of the criminals if given a trial. These are the deplorable facts so hard of explanation. Why are these crimes of such frequent occurrence in an enlightened, a civilized, a Christian country? Somewhere we as a nation are lacking in our devotion to law and order. That this fact is being realized and the cause of causes for it sought, is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. When people sense their shortcomings they usually seek to mend them.

"OLD STYLE."

A correspondent writes The Herald as follows:
George Washington, descended from the distinguished family of the Westons in England, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on the 11th day of February (old style), 1722.
What is meant by "old style?"

The "old style" follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Caesar, in which every fourth year consists of 366 days, and the other years of 365 days, says Webster. This is about 11 minutes in a year too much. Pope Gregory XIII. reformed the calendar by retrenching 10 days in October, 1582, in order to bring back the vernal equinox to the same day as at the time of the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. This reformation was adopted by act of the British parliament, 1751, by which act 11 days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the third day was reckoned the fourteenth. This mode of reckoning is called "new style," according to which every year divisible by 4, unless divisible by 100 without being divisible by 400, has 366 days, and any other year 365 days.

Our correspondent will readily see from this how Washington's birthday is on February 11, "old style," and on February 22, "new style."

A MEMORY OF THOMAS CRESCENDO PLANT.

In other days of other years,
When music did inspire
Those, the choir, they say,
That Thomas led the choir.

So sweet he voiced his numbers that
All strangers would inquire
About the music in the church,
When Thomas led the choir.

They had their rows, as all choirs do,
And got as hot as fire;
Some out and some were reined to kick,
But Thomas led the choir.

They tell that once upon a time,
A preacher came from Maine,
Who preached a sermon from the text:
"And we shall suffer pain."

The sermon was a dismal thing,
And what it lacked in strength,
Of gloominess and suffering,
Was quite made up in length.

At last it ended and the choir
Arose to sing a hymn,
And Thomas led the choir that day,
With all the usual vim.

This hymn he sang in tones that reached
The walls of heaven to dome,
"Oh, take a pill—Oh, take a pill—
Oh, take a pilgrim home!"

—New York Sun.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

By birth a Connecticut Yankee, Mr. Huntington has been identified with the Pacific coast for nearly fifty years. He left his home when he was fourteen years old to go to seek his fortune, and just about the time that the long procession of "dons" began to wend their way across the prairies and the mountains, he began business in a tent at Sacramento. Then he went into the hardware trade and made money, but he found, after all, his great forte in railroad building. The story of the construction of the Pacific roads is like a romance, but it has been equally interesting to hear him tell how he has sought to connect the two oceans with railroads of his own control, he bought up abandoned and worthless property, paying ten and twelve cents on the dollar for the stock, and converted them into paying corporations, whose stock sold at par. Even Mr. Morgan admitted that this took genius. "Not genius," replied Mr. Huntington, modestly, "a dogged, unflinching application for work, and the exercise of economy."

Mr. Huntington talks of millions of dollars as most men would talk of hundreds of cents. He has handled great sums, but it is with evident pride that he says that never in his whole career has a place of his paper gone to protest. "I have always paid my debts," he says, and honestly acknowledges that he is never tired of repeating this fact in his history. He knows, too, how money makes money. He said, among other things, that in 1892 the Island of Manhattan was sold for \$27, "that sum," he said, "with 7 per cent. interest compounded every six months would have reached \$10,000,000,000 in 1930, or more than the whole island is worth today."

And this one little incident is so characteristic of Mr. Huntington's knowledge of what can be done with a small amount of money that it is worth telling as any incident in his own career—Washington Post.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.
was born at Florida, Mo., November 30, 1835. At the age of 15 he was apprenticed to a printer, and worked at his trade in all of the larger cities of the United States.
In 1855 he was a pilot on the Mississippi river. In 1861 he was private secretary for his brother who was then secretary of state for Nevada. Mr. Clemens spent a short time in the Hawaiian islands in 1864, and then returned to California where he delivered a series of humorous lectures, returning to the east. In '72 was married in Buffalo, N. Y., to a lady of great wealth. In 1874 he visited England on a lecturing tour and was very successful. Mr. Clemens is the author of many works, among them are "The Gilded Age," "Innocents Abroad," "Roughing It" and "Life on the Mississippi."
In 1884 he established the publishing house of C. L. Webster & Co., who published "Huckleberry Finn" and "General Grant's Memoirs."
Mr. Clemens had of late suffered severe financial reverses, and is giving a course of lectures throughout the world.

SOME EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

From the number of lynchings that have occurred in Kentucky recently it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bradley's determination to stop them has not been sufficiently "rotated around."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The Carlisle banquet will be in reality a testimonial to the financial genius of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan deserves it.—New York World.

Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, is reported not to be sympathetic with the movement of General Manderson for president. He is said to be for McKinley. Mr. Thurston is a pretty good sized man in politics, but probably not big enough to resist the demands of a majority of the Nebraska delegation. We suspect that he is not getting up in the middle of the night and tearing his clothes for Manderson, but neither is Foraker for McKinley.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Chicago likes Theodore Roosevelt. But this town will tolerate no Rooseveltism.—Chicago Dispatch.

Current claims as to delegates indicate that the presidential contest is going to be fought somewhat on the lines of the Cuban war.—Detroit Tribune.

McKinley clubs are being formed all over the country. And yet sometimes a man is beaten to death with his own club.—Florida Times-Union.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Don't you think Dr. Florigery makes charming Lenten addresses?"
"Yes; and they're so appropriate, too. There's so little meat in them."—Puck.

Higgles—Old Bilson called in four doctors in consultation over him the day he died.
Miggles—Gee! There's no danger of his being buried alive!—Brooklyn Life.

Puddy—So Gaddy is dead?
Duddy—Yes, poor fellow, he has gone to heaven.
Puddy—Strange how a fellow's ill-luck will follow him sometimes.—Boston Transcript.

Could Not Advise.—Statesman—I think I'll write a letter stating that I cannot accept a nomination for president.

Friend—Well, I don't know. Sometimes that kind of thing helps a man's chances and sometimes it doesn't.—Puck.

An Anxious Customer.—John Potts—Are you the medium who advertises to unite the separated?

Medium (proudly) I never fail.
John Potts—I wish you would connect me with the 110 I got separated from last night.—Life.

A Saving Disposition.—Watts—Do you think any one can be as stingy as old Fox is and be a Christian?

Potts—Oh, possibly. I should not be surprised to hear of the old man saving his soul merely from motives of economy.—Indianapolis Journal.

Survival of the Fittest.—Bobbie—On my way to school this morning I met the new boy who has moved in at the door.

Mrs. Sings—Yes, and here's a note from the teacher saying you were late.

Bobbie—That's nothing. The new boy didn't get there at all.—Truth.

A Veto.—"Charlie," said Mrs. Newbride, "I'm sure the girls are coming to spend a month with us."

"Not if I know it. When we were engaged you insisted upon my loving you for yourself alone. I want you that way," replied the ingenious Benedict.—Harper's Bazar.

Merely Suggestive.—"I could almost have sworn to be mother's biscuits," he said. "They were so strange to her eyes as she listened. 'But no,' he continued, 'it cannot be. Mother has been dead these twenty-five years.' He was so conscious that her phre wasn't doing a thing but burn into his very soul.—Dwight Tribune.

Pleasant Features

Of dealing with us are the unfailing courtesy and fair treatment you receive. We don't like to speak of these things, but they are hobbies with us, and just as much part of our business system as low prices and first class goods.

DAINTILY DRESSED

Women will welcome the wide variety of choice fabrics we are now offering. The looms of the world have contributed their best in order to make our stock what it is. But its quality and completeness are not all. Prices will cause more wonder than either.

IN SOCIETY

Nothing is more quickly or unfavorably commented upon than a clumsy shoe—one of those nondescripts which seem to hang on to the foot by the ragged edge. We sell shoes that are certain to please the most hypercritical society lady or gentleman. We not only sell society shoes, but every quality for man, woman or child—our children's shoes have lots of wear in them, and the price—well, just drop in and inquire about them.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Superintendent.

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Not at Mercur but one gold filling free in each set of artificial teeth until the 15th of March.

Good Set of Teeth.....\$ 8.00
Best Set, No Better Made..... 10.00
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Gold Fillings..... 1.00 and up
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The best work cannot be done for less prices.

I challenge competition on prices or on quality of work at any price; 15 years' continuous practice in Salt Lake City. Teeth extracted and filled positively without pain by our entirely new system. The finest equipped dental parlors in the west; centrally located. Expert dentists of experience only. No students or learners. All work warranted.

DR. J. B. KEYSOR

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We have just received a very fine stock of Clothing for odd shaped men, such as is shown in the above cut; it makes no difference how tall or how stout you are, we can fit you to perfection. Why pay a tailor two or three prices when we can fit you just as well and save you money? We would like to see the shape of the man we could not fit.

Kadets Sack Suits all wool light and dark Plaid.....\$18 00
Kadets sack suits very fine black Clay Worsted..... 17 00
Extra long sack suits Steel Gray..... 15 00
Extra long frock suits Light Gray..... 17 00
Extra long sack suits, black Clay Worsted..... 17 00
Stouts, very nice, all wool, Gray Sack Suits..... 12 00
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Short stouts, sack suits, Dark Gray..... 16 50
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Our Prince Albert Suits, made up for Stouts cannot be equaled in the city at any price. OUR PRICE..... 22 50

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